FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1851. [NO. 1763.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

Fire Insurance.

THE Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

1 dozen American Flower Garden Directory, for sale.

THIS Book is said by Downing to be the best work of the kind ever published. It gives monthly directions for the Garden, Hot and Green House, and the treatment of each Plant, with descriptions of the most desirable. Every one who *cultivates* a single rose should have this work, as it is useless to buy plants without we know something of their habits and quality.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan street.
March 7, 1851. 62tf

Dr. D. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

WILL be in Fayetteville on the 3d April next, to attend to his profession. He will take a room at Mrs. Johnson's Boarding House, where he will remain 12 or 15 days. Charges will be moderate. All work warranted.
March 8, 1851. 62-3w

Copartnership Formed.

The undersigned have entered into Partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the

Saddle & Harness Making Business

In all its branches; and from their long experience, they hope they will not fail to give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize them.

GEORGE W. McDONALD.
HIRAM WHALEY.
March 10, 1851. 62-3w

☞ Geo. W. McDonald requests all having Notes or Accounts against him to have as early a settlement as practicable; and all indebted to him, either by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to settle up immediately.

POTATOES.

25 BBLS. Northern Yellow, for Planting.
10 " Mercer.
Just received and for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil,
Imperial and Paris Green,
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting,
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow,
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.
In Store and for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

The Simpson Trial,

Second Edition, (corrected,)

JUST RECEIVED. Price at retail, 25 cents in paper binding, 40 in cloth, and 50 *in law* sheep. Wholesale dealers supplied at liberal discounts.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 10.

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Cumberland, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 21st day of March, the improved LOT on Person street, formerly occupied by A. C. Simpson as a Carriage and Coach Manufactory.

Also, one hundred acres of Pine Land, about four miles from town, near the lands of Mr. Jona. Haralson and others.

The sale will be made at the Market House, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: Ninety days, for approved paper negotiable at Bank.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Commissioner.
March 10, 1851. 62-2w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Peter Campbell, and others, heirs at Law of the late James Watson, *vs.* John Evans, and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera, and wife Mary.

Petition for sale of land for the purpose of Partition.

IT having been made to appear before me that John Evans and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State: publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non-residents of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1851, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 10, 1851. 62-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Clerk & Master's Office, March 10, 1851.

Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, *vs.* John McNeill, Janet A. McNeill, Martin McNeill, Sarah Shaw, Henry Atkins and wife Flora.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing that Sarah Shaw and Henry Atkins and wife Flora are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that the said Sarah and Henry Atkins and wife Flora do make their personal appearance at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

62-6w) ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD HARNESS HORSE, and a two-horse Wagon. Apply to
T. J. JOHNSON.
March 8. 62-3w

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,
Arey's Row, Gillespie street,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh Butter and Eggs generally on hand, and other Family articles.

R. MITCHELL.
March 8, 1851. 62-3m

☞ The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McNABB, BRUCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBT. McNABB. [Seal.]
S. C. BRUCE. [Seal.]
JNO. C. JACKSON. [Seal.]
Carthage, Moore co., March 6, 1851. 62-4w

FOR SALE.

A FEW SHARES of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock. For information, apply at this Office.
March 8, 1851. 62-3w

LAW BOOKS LOST.

ON the 11th of April last, during the Plank Road meeting, a small bundle was left at the Fayetteville Hotel, containing Vol. 5 Iredell's Equity, and Vol. 9 Iredell's Law Reports. The parcel was probably taken by mistake by some person then in the crowded Hotel. It is believed to have had the name of Col. Jas. L. Gaines written on the wrapper. Any information in regard to it will be thankfully received by E. J. Hale & Son.
March 8, 1851. 62-3w

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have received, in part, and by the 20th instant expect to have in Store, their entire stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing almost every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, 8,000 pr. SHOES, assorted;
85 Cases Angola, Silk and Fur HATS;
190 doz. Palm Leaf, Leghorn, & Panama Hats;
Straw and Florence Bonnets, a large stock;
Umbrellas & Parasols; Buttons, Combs, etc., etc.
Sheetings and Yarns always on hand, at lowest Factory prices.

Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 11, 1851. 62-8w

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi: Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Mellville; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc. Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 11 1851.

WANTED,

100 BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.

FOR SALE,

A few Quarter and Half Bbls. Extra Large No. 1 MACKEREL—warranted large and fat.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, March 11. 62-3t

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street, New York.

Davies' Course of Mathematics.—Academic Course.—First Lessons in Arithmetic; School Arithmetic; University Arithmetic; Elementary Algebra; Elementary Geometry; Practical Geometry.

College Course.—Bourdon's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Surveying; Anal. Geometry; Calculus; Descriptive Geometry; Shades, Shadows; Logic of Mathematics.

Parker's School Philosophies.—Juvenile Philosophy; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; School Compendium.

Elementary Sciences.—Clark's Elements of Drawing; Hamilton's Elements of Physiology; Reid & Bain's Chemistry and Electricity; Mc-Intire's Astronomy and Globes; Chamber's Zoology; Treasury of Knowledge; Page's Geology; Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship and Book-keeping.

Willard's School Histories & Charts.—School History of the United States; Universal History; Historic Guide and Map of Time.

Northend's Elocutionary Works.—Little Speaker; American Speaker; School Dialogues.

Science of the English Language.—Clark's new English Grammar; Parker's Rhetorical Reader.

School Music Books.—Kingley's Juvenile Choir; Britton & Sherwood's School, Song and Hymn Book.

Dr. Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.
Prof. Bartlett's Treatise on Mechanics.
Prof. Gillespie on Roads and Railroads.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Mansfield on American Education

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 24. 57-eow3m

Howell & Brothers,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
207 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE.

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants and others to the extensive assortment of new style PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., which they are now receiving from their manufactory, embracing Fine Satin Parlor, Entry and Chamber Paper, Oak Papers, Statues, GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS, with a large assortment of low priced Paper.

Yard wide Window Paper in great variety.

☞ A call solicited.
Feb'y 21, 1851. 60-6w

THOMAS J. MORISEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his residence from Sampson County, to Lumberton, Robeson County, and will practice in the Counties of Sampson, Bladen, Richmond, and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb. 22, 1851. 60-6w

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE!

Ploughs, Ploughs, Ploughs, at wholesale and retail.

Also, Rag Irons, Carriage Racks, Friction Rollers, and Spindles, for saw and grist Mills, together with CASTINGS of all descriptions.

H. G. HALL.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1851. 61-tf

Copartnership Notice.

AREY & SHEMWELL would take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that they have associated with them, in business, Mr. JAMES R. McDONALD, (late of Salisbury;) and the business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

Arey & Shemwell return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Mr. McDonald would respectfully solicit his friends and acquaintances to give him a call.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1851. 60-6w

LOST.

A NOTE for $130, given by J. & W. L. McGary as agents of Cape Fear Steamboat Company to G. L. Dudly, dated Jan. 1st, 1849, payable one year after date. Said note was handed to me by Alfred Martin about the 12th January to present for collection. All persons are forewarned from trading for it.

T. C. WORTH.
Wilmington, Feb'y 20. 60-6w

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, March 3.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

1851.

Spring Importations of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

RIELY & PENDLETON,
277 *Baltimore Street, Baltimore,*

HAVE received by recent arrivals of Steamers and Packets, a large and general variety of **FRESH SPRING GOODS,** and take this method of respectfully inviting their friends, and Merchants generally from the South and West, visiting the city, to call and examine their extensive assortment, which is complete in every department, and which they are enabled to offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Orders promptly executed with care.

Their Stock partly consists as follows:—

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Stripe Jagellos, a new and beautiful article.
Silk Stripe Sylvanians, do do do.
Silk Barege de Laines.
Wool Barege de Laines.
9-8 French Lapet Embroidered Muslin Lawns, neat styles.
Organdy, Fancy and Mourning Lawns, medium and fine qualities.
Foulard Canton Silks, new designs.
Printed and Embroidered Muslins, newest styles.
Canton Cloths; Cotton and Silk Warp, for mourning.
Linen and Silk Glace Lustres.
Plain and Striped Chambry Ginghams.
Heavy Earlston Ginghams, new patterns.
French and Scotch Plaid, new patterns.
Mousseline de Laines, plain and printed.
Colored and White Spotted Swiss Muslin.
English Mourning and Fancy Prints.
Hoyle's Purple and Fancy Prints.
American Prints, in great variety.
Turkey Red Chintz, 3-4 and 4-4 plain & printed.
Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
4-4 Cotton Embossed, white and col'd Moreens, a new article for Ladies' Skirts
French and English Paper Cambrics.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

CLOTHS.—Biolley, Nicolai, and other manufactures, black and fancy colors.
CASSIMERES—French, English and American Black and Fancy, latest styles.
Italian Cloths and Cashmeretts; Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
Silk Striped Ribbed Coating, a new article.
Monterey Cords, black and colored.
Gambrooms, plain and plaid, linen and woollen.
Gambrooms, a new article of heavy Cotton Plaids
White and Brown Linen Drills.
Fancy Mixed and Plaid Drills.
Farmers' Extra Heavy Drills.
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored Queen's Cloth.
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Drap D'Ete, bl'k and colored.
2-4 and 6-4 Woollen Tweeds, plain and fancy mixed.
Merinos Cassimeres, all colors.
Summer Cloths, black & col'd, plain & twilled.
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, a general assortm't.

LINEN GOODS.

4-4 Irish Linens, in whole or half pieces, all qualities, consisting of Grey's, Richardson's, and other makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Irish, Barnsly, and Scotch Linen Sheetings, of the best makes.
3-4 and 4-4 Bird's Eye Diaper, Huchaback Towelling, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diaper, Damask and Double Damask Table Cloths, all qualities and sizes; also in the piece.
Bleached Linen Dowlas.
Brown, White and Black Hollands.
Bleached and Brown Canvass Paddings & Ducks.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, all widths.
Cotton Osnaburgs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 twilled and plain.
Ticks—Amoskeag, Methuen, Hamilton, Eagle, Bristol, &c.
Brown, Bleached and Blue Drills.
Penitentiary Plaids and Stripes.
Oliver's and Dickey's Plaids and Stripes.
Apron and Shirting Checks.
Hickory Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes.
Cotton Pantaloone Stuffs, a large assortment.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Bandannas.
Silk Pongees.
Silk Choppas.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Flag do.
Madras do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop's Lawn.
Check Muslins.
Stripe Muslins.
Book Muslins.
Embroidered Window Curtains, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Silk.
Spool Cotton.
Patent Thread.
Skein Cotton.
Gum Suspenders, &c.

RIELY & PENDLETON
Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-3m

MACKEREL, No. 1, 2 and 3.—A few bbls. and half bbls. just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 61-3w

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual Spring Stock of ***Groceries,*** and an extensive

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware,

to which we ask the attention of persons wanting to purchase. Orders executed promptly.

COOK & JOHNSON.
March 3. 61-3w

NOTICE.

ROBERT JOHNSON has been duly authorized to settle all accounts upon the Books of the Henrietta Steamboat Company that remained unsettled previous to the 1st Jan'y 1851. And all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call upon the said Johnson and settle without further delay.

G. DEMING, Pres't H. S. B. Co.
Feb. 26, 1851. 61-3w

Monongahela Rye Whiskey.

WE have just received 25 bbls. superior Old Rye Whiskey.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-4w

LOST OR MISLAID,

The following Notes of hand, viz:

ONE Note made by Samuel Bracey and Jacob Alford, for forty-nine dollars, given 14th October, 1841, nine months credit, and a Judgment attached thereto.

Also, one Note made by Jacob Alford, of same or near the same date, for seventeen dollars, with a credit of one dollar.

Also, one Note made by Arch'd McLean, 9th December, 1847, for sixty-two dollars and odd cents, twelve months credit.

Also, one Note made by Duncan McCormick and Wiley Alford, 9th December, 1847, for forty dollars and forty-three cents, twelve months credit, with a credit of twenty dollars some time last Summer.

☞ I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes, or makers of said Notes to pay them to any person but myself.

NEIL McCORMICK.
Harllees ville, S. C., Marion Dist., Feb. 24, 1851. } 61-3w

I certify the above to be true according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NEIL McCORMICK.
Sworn to this before me. Witness,
JAS. C. McKELLAR, J. P.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

A Printing Establishment for Sale.

"THE TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR," published in this town, is now defunct; and we, as Trustees, offer the establishment for sale. The press and types and furniture are here and in good condition, and we would give a great bargain in the sale of them.

Early applications are invited.

J. M. BEASLEY.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

IK. Marvel's Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; Formulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 24, 1851.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

Cumberland County, N. C., March 3, 1851.

THE Subscriber having on the 3d day of March 1851, taken letters of administration according to Law, on the estate of John L. Parker, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law for that purpose—otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will please to make payment immediately.

E. J. LILLY.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of March, inst., at the store lately occupied by J. L. Parker, dec'd, all the goods belonging to his estate, consisting of DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. Also, the Household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles, belonging to said estate.

Terms, six months' credit for approved notes, payable at Bank.

E. J. LILLY, Adm'r.
March 3. 61-ts

$50 REWARD.—I will give Fifty Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the villains who broke into my Blacksmith Shop on Monday night the 3d inst., and cut open and thereby destroyed the Smith's bellows.

The scoundrels wore narrow and high-heeled boots or shoes, I suppose, from the tracks made.

J. S DUNN.
March 4, 1851. 61tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 25, 1850.

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—
A heavy Stock of
Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:
Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 17, 1850. 33-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DE...ING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 31f

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 5, 1850. 14-ly

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

TAXATION.—In England, 29,000,000 of people pay taxes to the government to the enormous amount of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars—nearly nine dollars for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. Three-fifths of the whole amount, or $150,000,000, is raised by taxation upon articles of *necessary* consumption, used daily by rich and poor—such as tea, malt, spirits, hops, soap, paper, windows, sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, &c., every one of which articles, except sugar, is entirely exempt from taxation in the United States. Out of every dollar and three quarters expended for these articles, a dollar and a quarter is paid in the shape of taxes.

In North Carolina our taxes amount to from 10 to 20 cents for every person, and even adding the indirect tax in the shape of the tariff, it is probably not a dollar to each person.

WICKEDNESS IN CITIES.—That "great cities are great sores upon the body politic," is often illustrated in the daily disclosures of crime in the city of New York. The following is an extract from a letter of the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer.—

"That there is a vast deal of wickedness in New York, is an opinion not altogether confined to elderly ladies in the country or down-east rival communities, who arrogate to themselves special supremacy in morals. A conviction that in some particular forms of vice, this great metropolis is very rapidly progressing, and with fatal strides, is gradually forcing itself upon its own citizens, in spite of the incredulity of a great many, and the indifference of more. It is surprising to find how long crime may be working its way in the community, and carrying on its operations in the very midst of us, without being noted or known, until all of a sudden it breaks out with such glaring demonstrations as to surprise every body at their own ignorance. In my last letter, I noticed the breaking up of an iniquitous lottery establishment, got up under pretence of legislative sanction, and this week the statistics furnished by the association for the suppression of gambling, which held a meeting in the Tabernacle a night or two ago, bring to light a great many new facts of a startling and interesting nature, showing the increase of gambling in this city, where lotteries are forbidden by law, and gambling discountenanced in theory as one of the worst of vices. This association does not appear to be in the best of hands, having been organized at the instance of a "reformed gambler;" his reformation is certainly in his favor, but experience has shown that the best reformers are not the most recently reformed. Nevertheless, it does a service in showing the public something of the complexion of vice around them, and under their very eyes, if they would but open them to see it. "Six thousand places in the city, where gaming is privately and publicly allowed," from holes and dens where games are played for three-penny glasses of rum and drams of gin, up to fashionable club-houses where the cards are dealt under frescoed ceilings and on rosewood tables, are reported as being in nightly operation. Lawyers, merchants, clerks, students, idlers of every trade and profession, furnish their quota of victims to the gaming table, which seems to have a peculiar fascination for all sorts and conditions of men. Instances are given which, if anything in the world could serve as warnings to gamblers, would have the effect of starting them and turning them away from the seductive vice. Merchants who have lost fortunes, young men who have gone to beggary at the most rapid rate, desperate characters who have grown more desperate over the faro table and the dice box, and gone away to worse crimes, and more fatal catastrophes; all these things are going on, it appears, in New York, where the most liberal provision is made for every taste and inclination, from the most refined to the most ruffianly."

SKETCHES OF WESTERN LIFE.

COL. ARCHIBALD YELL, OF ARKANSAS.

The first case on docket was called, and the plaintiff stood ready. It was an old case that had been in litigation for five years. Gen. Smoot arose for the defendant, and remarked in an overbearing tone:

"Our witnesses are absent, and therefore I demand that the case be continued until the next term, in course."

"Let the affidavit be filed, for not till then can I entertain a motion for a continuance," was the mild reply of the Judge.

"Do you doubt my word as to the facts?" Gen. Smoot exclaimed sharply, and involuntarily raised his huge sword cane.

"Not at all," replied the Judge with his blandest smile; "but the law requires that the facts justifying a continuance must appear on record, and the Court has no power to annul the law, nor any will to see it annulled."

The Judge's calm and business-like tone and manner only served to irritate the bully, and he retorted, shaking his sword cane in the direction of the bench—"Whatever may be the law, I, for one, will not learn it from the lips of an upstart demagogue and coward!"

Judge Yell's blue eyes shot lightning; but he only turned to the clerk and said quietly—"Clerk, you will enter a fine of fifty dollars against Gen. Smoot, as I see him named on my docket, for gross contempt of Court; and be sure you issue an immediate execution."

He had hardly communicated the order, when Gen. Smoot was seen rushing towards him brandishing his sword cane, all his features writhing with murderous wrath, and pallid as a corpse.

Every glance was fixed on the countenance of the Judge, for all wished to know how he would brook the coming shock of the duelist's fierce assault. But none, however, could detect the slightest change in his appearance. His cheek grew neither red nor white, nor a nerve seemed to tremble; his calm eye surveyed the advancing foe, with as little sign of perturbation as a chemist might show scrutinizing the effervescence of some novel mixture. He sat perfectly still, with a little staff of painted iron in his right hand.

Smoot ascended the platform and immediately aimed a tremendous blow with his enormous sword cane, full at the head of his foe. At that blow five hundred hearts shuddered, and more than a dozen voices shrieked, for all expected to see the victim's skull shivered into atoms. The general astonishment then may be conceived, when they beheld the little iron staff describe a quick curve, as the great sword cane flew from Smoot's fingers and fell with a loud clatter at the distance of twenty feet in the hall! The baffled bully uttered a cry of wrath, wild as that of some wounded beast of prey, and snatched his bowie knife from his sheath, but ere it was poised for the desperate plunge, the little iron staff cut another curve, and the big knife followed the sword cane. He then hastily drew a revolving pistol, but before he had time to touch the trigger, his arm was stricken powerless by his side.

And then for the first time did Judge Yell betray perceptible emotions. He stamped his foot till the platform shook beneath it and shouted in trumpet tones—"Mr. Clerk you will blot this ruffian's name as a foul disgrace from the roll of attorneys. Mr. Sheriff, take the criminal to jail."

The latter officer sprang to obey the mandate, and immediately a scene of confusion ensued that no pen can describe. The bravoes and myrmidon friends of Gen. Smoot, gathered round to obstruct the sheriff, while many of the citizens lent their aid to sustain the authority of the court. Menaces, screams and horrid curses, the ring of impinging and crossing steel, alternate cries of rage and pain, all commingled with the awful explosion of firearms, blended together a vivid idea of Pandemonium. But throughout all the tempestuous strife, two individuals might be observed as leaders in the whirlwind and riders of the storm. The new Judge used his little iron cane with terrible efficiency, crippling limbs yet sparing life. Bill Buffum, imitating the clemency of his honorable friends disdaining the employment of either knife or pistol, actually trampled and crushed down all opposition, roaring at every furious blow—"this is the way to preserve order in court,"—a sentiment which he accomplished with peals of laughter. In less than two minutes the party of the Judge triumphed, the clique of Gen. Smoot suffered disastrous defeat, and the bully himself was borne away to the prison.

Such was the debut of Archibald Yell in Arkansas; and from that day his popularity as a man, as a judge, as a hero, and as a politician, went on rapidly and brilliantly increasing, till it eclipsed all the oldest and most powerful names. Within the first year of his emigration, he became a candidate for the Governor's chair, and notwithstanding the bitterest opposition, he was elected by nine-tenths of the number of votes polled. At the end of his term, he canvassed for Congress, and again swept the State like a hurricane. He continued to serve with success in the supreme councils of the nation until the period of the war with Mexico. He then resigned, hurried home to Arkansas, and raised a regiment of volunteer cavalry, with which he made all possible dispatch to the scene of action.

The writer of the present sketch saw him on his line of march to coalesce with the grand army of occupation, and never will he forget the evening passed by the light of his hospitable camp fire, on Red River, within the limits of Texas. The prophecy of his farewell words rings still on my ears with mournful distinctness.

"I go," said he, with a look of fire, and in tones of thrilling emphasis, "to make fame that shall be co-extensive with the length and breadth of the Union, or to extinguish life itself in a blaze of glory."

He kept his word—he

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be lawful to opendbooks in the town of Fayetteville, under the direction of Henry Lilly, Edward J. Hale, James G. Cook, Augustus W. Steel, Henry L. Myrover, Beverly Rose, and Col. Thomas Waddill, at such places as may be deemed advisable,—in the county of Richmond, under the direction of Isham A. Dumas, Thomas Little, Gen. Alfred Dockery, and R. S. McDonald, or any two of them; in the county of Montgomery, under the direction of James L. Gaines, Samuel H. Christian, S. V. Simons, and R. Bowden, or any two of them; in Stanly county, under the direction of William S. Pemberton, William Wall, Dr. M. T. Waddill, and Eben Hearne, or any two of them: in the county of Anson, under the direction of Stephen W. Cole, Dr. C. C. Watkins, Col. W. G. Smith, and David Carpenter, or any two of them; and at such other places and under the direction of such other persons as the Commissioners herein before named to superintend the receiving of subscriptions in the town of Fayetteville shall direct, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the purpose of effecting a communication between the town of Fayetteville and Centre in the county of Stanly, by means of a Plank Road,—the route and points of effecting this communication to be determined by the said Company after the same shall have been formed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the times and places of receiving such subscriptions shall be advertised in one or more of the papers published and printed in the town of Fayetteville; and the books for receiving the same shall not be closed within ten days after the opening; and said Commissioners shall have power to open books from time to time as they think proper, until the whole number of shares be subscribed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That when the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be subscribed for in manner aforesaid, the subscribers, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be incorporated into a Company, by the name and style of "The Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company," and by that name shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding, selling, leasing and conveying estates, real, personal and mixed, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of said Company, either in constructing or managing the affairs of said Company, and shall have perpetual succession, and by said corporate name may sue and be sued, and may have a common seal which they shall have power to alter and renew at pleasure, and shall have and enjoy, and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges, which other corporate bodies may lawfully do, for the purposes mentioned in this act, and may make all such bye-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be necessary for the well ordering and conducting the affairs of said Company.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That upon any subscription of stock as aforesaid, there shall be paid at the time of subscribing, to the said Commissioners, or their agents appointed to receive such subscription, the sum of one dollar on every share subscribed, and the residue thereof shall be paid or secured in such manner and at such time or times as may be required by the Board of Directors of said Company.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners or their agents shall forthwith, after the first election of a Board of Directors of the Company, pay over to said Directors all moneys received by them: and on failure thereof the said Directors may recover the amount due from them by legal process in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, or in the Superior Court of Law in any County wherein such Commissioner or Commissioners may reside, or by warrant before any Justice of the Peace for said County.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That when Twenty Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed, public notice of that event shall be given by the said Commissioners at Fayetteville, who shall at the same time call a general meeting of the Stockholders, at such convenient place and time as they shall name in said notice.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That to constitute any such meeting, a number of persons entitled to a majority of all the votes which could be given upon all the shares subscribed, shall be present either in person or by proxy: and if a sufficient number to constitute a meeting do not attend on that day, those who attend shall have power to adjourn from time to time until a meeting shall be formed.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the subscribers at their general meeting before directed, and the proprietors of stock at every annual meeting thereafter, shall elect nine Directors: and the Directors, when appointed, shall choose one of their number President, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed, until the next annual meeting after their election, and until their successors shall be elected; but the said Directors, or any of them, may at any time be removed, and the vacancy thereby occasioned be filled by a majority of votes given at any general meeting. The President, with any three or more Directors, or in the event of sickness, absence, or disability of the President, any four or more of the Directors, may appoint one of their number President *pro tem.*, who shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business. In cases of vacancy in the Board of Directors, happening from death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy may be supplied by the appointment of the Board until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the Board of Directors of said Company shall be, and they are hereby invested, with all the rights and powers necessary for the construction, repairs, and maintaining of a Plank Road to be located as aforesaid, with as many branches diverging from the main stem as they, or a majority of them, may deem necessary and may cause to be made, and also to make and construct all works whatsoever, which may be necessary to the completion of said road and all its branches.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Directors shall have power to make contracts with any person or persons on behalf of the Company, for making the said Plank Road, together with any branches of the same, and performing all other things respecting the same which they shall judge necessary and proper; and to require from the subscribers from time to time such advances of money on their respective shares as the wants of the Company may demand, until the whole of their subscriptions shall be advanced; to call, on any emergency, a general meeting of the Stockholders, giving one month's notice thereof in one or more of the newspapers printed in the town of Fayetteville; to appoint such officers as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the Company, taking from them bond and security for the faithful discharge of their several duties, and duly accounting for all moneys coming into their hands; to appoint such superintendents, managers and toll-gatherers, as may be necessary; and generally to transact all the business of the Company between the general meetings of the Stockholders.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That if any Stockholder shall fail to pay the sum required of him by the Board of Directors or by a majority of them, within one month after the time the same shall have been advertised in one or more of the newspapers published in the town of Fayetteville, it shall and may be lawful for said Board of Directors, or a majority of them, to sell at public auction and to convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such Stockholder so failing or refusing, giving one month's previous notice of the time and place of sale, in manner aforesaid; and after retaining the sum due, and all the charges of the sale out of the proceeds thereof, to pay the surplus over to the former owner, or to his legal representatives; and if the said sale shall not produce the sum required to be advanced, with all the incidental charges attending the sale, then the said Board of Directors may recover the balance of the original proprietor or his assignee, or the executors or administrators, or of either of them, by suit in any Court of record having jurisdiction thereof, or by warrant before any Justice of the Peace of the county of which he is a resident; and any purchaser of the stock of the Company under a sale by order of the Board of Directors, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original proprietors.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That if the Capital Stock of the Company hereby incorporated shall be found insufficient for the purposes of this Act, or if hereafter it may be deemed expedient, by a majority of the Stockholders in general meeting, to extend the main stem of said Road to Concord, in the county of Cabarrus, or to some other point West of Centre, it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them, to increase from time to time the Capital Stock to an amount not exceeding Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, by the addition of as many shares as they may deem necessary, by opening Books in the town of Fayetteville, and such other places, and in such manner as they may deem prudent and necessary; and the subscribers for such additional shares of the Capital Stock of said Company are hereby declared to be thenceforward incorporated into the said Company, with all the privileges and advantages, and subject to all the liabilities of the original Stockholders.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Directors, their officers or agents, may agree with the owners of any land over which the said Road or any of its branches is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof, and in case of disagreement, or if the owner shall be *femme covert,* under age, *non compos,* or out of the State, on application to any two Justices of the Peace of the county where the lands lie, the Justices shall issue their warrant to the Sheriff of such county, to summon eighteen freeholders to meet on the land to be valued, on a day expressed in the said warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter, and the Sheriff, on the receipt of the warrant, shall summon the freeholders accordingly; and when met, shall draw twelve of them, who, after being duly sworn, will impartially value the land in question, and consider the damages the owner thereof may sustain; and the inquisition, so taken, shall be signed by the jury and countersigned by the Sheriff, and returned to the Clerk of the County Court to be recorded; and in all cases the jury is hereby directed to describe the land valued, and such valuation shall be conclusive; and the said Directors shall pay the sum to the owner of the land valued, or his legal representatives; and if neither can be found in this State, or if they refuse to receive the money, then to the Clerk of the County Court; and on payment thereof, the said Corporation shall be seised in fee of the land as fully and absolutely as if it had been conveyed to them by the owners.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Directors, or their agents, may agree with the proprietor or proprietors for any quantity of land they may deem necessary for their purposes, at or near each place or station, intended for collection of tolls, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, gates, &c.; and in case of disagreement, or of any disabilities as aforesaid, or the owner or owners being out of the State, the same proceedings may be had, and the same conveyances shall follow, as are described in the preceding section: *Provided,* that in cases of disagreement not more than five acres of land shall be condemned to the use of said Company at any one station.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said Board of Directors to demand and receive at some convenient toll-gates to be by them erected, a reasonable toll from all persons using said Plank Road or any of its branches, which toll so to be collected, shall be so regulated that the profits shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. on the capital of said Company in any one year.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That the road hereby authorized to be made shall not be less than eight nor more than sixty-six feet wide, and that as soon as five miles in extent shall have been constructed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board of Directors to demand and collect such toll from persons using said road as may be by them determined in accordance with the rates imposed by the fifteenth section of this act; and in like proportion for a greater extent of road; and if any person or persons shall refuse to pay the toll at the time of offering to pass the place or places designated for the collection of toll, and previous to passing the same, the toll-gatherers respectively may refuse a passage to the person or persons refusing to pay; and if any person or persons shall pass or drive through, or pass or drive around said place any wheeled carriage or animal liable to toll without paying the same, he or they shall be liable to pay a fine of Five Dollars; which fine may be recovered by warrant before any Justice of the Peace of the county wherein such toll-gate or point of collection is situated. And if any person or persons shall drive on or use any part of said road between the points designated for the collection of tolls, without paying the amount for which he or they may be liable, it shall be held that he or they are fraudulently using the same; and he, she or they shall be liable to pay a fine of Five Dollars, which may be recovered by warrant as hereinbefore prescribed.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously injure, or in any manner hurt, damage or obstruct, or shall wilfully or maliciously cause, aid, assist, counsel or advise any other person or persons to injure, hurt, damage or obstruct the said Plank Road, toll-gates or toll houses, or any of the property or effects of said Company, such person or persons so offending shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned or fined at the discretion of the Court before which said conviction shall take place.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted,* That distinct accounts of the proceedings and disbursements of the Board shall be made by them to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders: *Provided,* that if a number of Stockholders holding one-fourth in amount of the Capital Stock of said Company, shall ask of the Board in writing a call of a General Meeting of the Stockholders, such meeting shall be called, and to such meeting the Board shall make a report similar in all respects to the one required to be made at Annual Meetings.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever, in the construction of said Road, it may be necessary to cross or intersect any established road or way, it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors so to construct the said Plank Road across such established roads or ways as not to impede the passage or transportation of persons or property along the same; and if, in the construction of said Plank Road, or any of its branches, or of any toll-gate or toll-houses, it may become necessary or expedient to use or change any portion of any established public road or way, it may be lawful for said Board of Directors to change the said roads at points where they may deem it necessary or expedient to do so; and that for entering upon or taking any land necessary therefor, they shall be, and are hereby authorized, to proceed under the provisions of this Act as in the case of land necessary for the Plank Road: *Provided further,* that previous to making any such change, the said Company shall make and prepare a road, equally good with the road proposed to be substituted; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to make it incumbent on said Company to keep in repair the portion of any road which they may have changed as aforesaid.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof, and shall be regarded as a public act, and be continued in force for fifty years.

J. C. DOBBIN, *S. H. C.*
W. N. EDWARDS, *S. S.*

AN ACT to alter and amend an Act passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1848-9, *entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company."*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That so much of the sixteenth section of said Act as requires said Road to be made not less than ten feet wide, be repealed, and the said Company is authorized to construct the same not less than eight feet wide.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That when the capital of said Company shall have been increased so that the stock owned by individuals shall equal that owned by the State, then so much of the twenty-first section as entitles the representative of the State to cast a vote equal to three-fifths of the whole number of votes present at any meeting, either in person or by proxy, shall be repealed, and the State, through its representative, shall be entitled to vote as individual stockholders, that is to say, one vote for every share of stock held.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall travel on said road between the points designated for the collection of toll, with intent to evade the payment thereof, he shall be liable to a fine of five dollars, to be collected as provided in the sixteenth section of said Act.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That said Company is authorized to charge on any bridges by them erected, the same rates of toll as are now established on like bridges in the Counties in which they may be situated: *Provided,* that any person travelling a distance of five miles on said road, who shall have paid the legal toll for the same, shall not be liable to pay any additional toll for crossing such bridge.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the stockholders at any general meeting which may be held, shall have full authority to change the proposed terminus of their road, west or northwest of Johnsonville, in the County of Randolph, and to fix the same at any other point which they may deem necessary.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, *S. H. C.*
W. N. EDWARDS, *S. S.*

AN ACT in relation to exchanges of Notes between the several Banks in this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That when any bank or branch, or agency of any bank in this State, shall or may, either directly or indirectly, present for payment any note or notes of any other bank, either at the principal bank, branch or agency, it shall and may be lawful for the said bank, branch or agency to pay the same or any part thereof, with the note or notes of the bank, branch or agency by or for which the demand shall have been made, whether made at the instance of the principal bank, its branches or agency, without regard to the place where the same shall have been issued or may be payable; and every person or persons who may present the note or notes of the said bank for payment, shall, if required by the cashier or other agent of the bank where said bills may be presented, *to* state whether the demand is made for any bank or branch or agency of any bank, either directly or indirectly; and in case such person or persons shall refuse to answer or state for whom he or they may make such demand, he or they shall not be entitled to receive any interest whatever on any note or notes of said bank for which payment may be refused.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the bank, branch or agency at which any note or notes shall or may be presented as aforesaid, shall make payment of such note or notes in the note or notes payable at the particular bank, branch or agency, by or for which such note or notes may or shall be presented for payment, if the said bank, branch or agency shall have a sufficient amount of such notes; and if said bank, branches or agency shall not have a sufficient amount of such notes, payment shall be made in such notes so far as the same shall extend: *Provided,* after applying in payment of the note or notes presented, all such note or notes as are payable at the particular bank, branch or agency as the bank upon which the demand may be made shall have in possession, the said bank shall and may pay off the balance of such note or notes so presented in any note or notes on the bank, branch or agency by or for which the said note or notes may be presented, without regard to the place where the same may be issued or payable.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to amend "An Act to establish the Bank of Fayetteville," passed at the last session of this General Assembly.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall and may be lawful for the corporation created and established by the above recited act, to issue notes of the denomination of three dollars, but no note shall be issued by the said Bank for a smaller sum than three dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect and be in force immediately after the stockholders of the said bank, in general meeting, agree thereto, and signify their assent to its provisions, by writing duly authenticated and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of this State.

[Ratified 27th January, 1851.]

TWO WEEKS LATER FTOM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The steamer North America arrived here, to-day, from Chagres, with two weeks later advices from California. She brings 220 passengers and $450,000 in gold dust.

The steamers Republic and Panama arrived at Panama, bringing each two millions, making four millions dollars gold dust.

There had been no choice of United States Senator in California. The choice it is now said lies between Col. Fremont and T. Butler King.

Affairs in California generally, are without much interest beyond what was noted by the last arrivals. Good health prevails. The mining operations continue prosperous, and new discoveries of gold continue to be made.

The value of real estate is gradually advancing.

Business generally continues prosperous and all kinds of produce in abundance.

Lumber was in better demand, and flour moving more freely at $12 to $14.

The News from California.—We have further accounts from California by the steamers Empire City and Georgia.

The discovery of more gold, and in places which hitherto were not supposed to contain any of the precious metal, appears to be well authenticated, and must give more interest to this land, where really it would seem, the sands are made of gold.

How long this gathering of gold is to continue, and how it will ultimately pay, are alike questions which the future only can answer. That the mines from which the gold is now gathered are exhaustless, may in effect turn out to be so—that is, that they will never be altogether exhausted by the workings of man. The important question is, however, not this, but how long will they continue to be as profitable as now, or to more than pay, by the relative value of the metal as a currency, for the labor of gathering the gold. This is the question for the future to answer. So far, there is perhaps no falling off in the supply, though the amount collected by each worker, must be less than it was when the mines were first discovered, and of course do not pay as well now. That they will fall, however, is hardly to be doubted.—This is the experience of all other countries. In South America, according to a statement in Blackwood's Magazine, the mines there, from which the world derived its supply of the precious metals principally, (until the gold discovery of California,) have diminished about seven millions sterling annually since the year 1840, which was the commencement of their war of independence. This, in forty years, has amounted to the enormus sum of £280,000,000 sterling of a diminution of the metallic basis. And what was the result with these mines in South America will no doubt be the result of those in California. But that we shall get enough gold from them for all useful purposes, is also beyond doubt. So we may rest satisfied with this for the present.

Baltimore Patriot.

Supposed News of Sir John Franklin.—An extra, published by the Colombo Observer, contains, under date Singapore, January 6, the following:

News from the utmost ends of the earth are always acceptable, more especially when the subject matter is the relief of the distressed, who have risked, and it may be feared, lost their lives in a search after knowledge. I have it in my power this month to give you later information of the search which is being prosecuted for the recovery of Sir John Franklin and his party, than even the Admiralty itself is yet possessed of. Her Majesty's surviving ship Herald arrived here from the Arctic regions, via the Sandwich Islands and Hong Kong, during the last week, and she has the latest advices from the far North. Near the extreme station of the Russian Fur Company, they learned from the natives that a party of white men had been encamped 300 or 400 miles inland—that the Russians had made an attempt to supply them with provisions and necessaries, but that the natives, who are at enmity with the Russians, had frustrated all attempts. No communication could be opened with the spot where they were said to be, as a hostile tribe intervened. From the Esquimaux they had this vague story very satisfactorily confirmed, with the addition that the whites and natives having quarrelled, the former had been murdered. As to the possibility of these unfortunates being Sir John Franklin's party, I leave you and your readers, who have paid attention to the case in all its bearings, to judge.—Whether these men spoken of were or were not Sir John's company, little hopes can now be entertained of finding them alive, as their provisions must have been expended one year, and their fuel, which is as necessary, must have all been burned out nearly two years since.

Emigration to Texas.—The Galveston Civilian says: "The immigration pouring into our State continues unabated. There has been nothing like it, in extent of numbers and wealth, in the State's history."

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

REPORT of the Select Committee of the Virginia Legislature on French's Improvement on Rail Roads.

The committee who were directed by the House to examine the experimental railway constructed by James S. French, Esq., as authorized by the last legislature, beg leave to report:

That said road is constructed on the Manchester side of the river, a few hundred yards above the Petersburg road; is about 1900 feet in length, and, with the exception of 100 feet at the lower extremity, rises the remainder of the distance about 200 feet to the mile, the incline being no less than 1 foot in 30. The road differs but little from the common railway with wooden superstructure. The same sized timbers are used, and the string pieces, in place of being secured by wedges as is usual, are notched into the sills and secured by iron bolts—the ends of the sills are cut off flush with the sleepers, and the iron, which is a flat bar 6 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ thick, is placed on the outer edge of the string piece, projecting over it $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The road has a very firm and solid appearance, and the iron has been in no way displaced by being used. The ends of the sills being cut off flush with the sleepers, and the iron projecting over $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, there is thus formed a free and open space the depth of the sills and string pieces for the wheels to play revolving up against the rails.

The driving wheels of the engine are cast solid and concave, the cranks are fixed on the outer ends of the axle, and between the cranks and the inner surface of the wheels, suspended from the axle, are the friction wheels which revolve under the rails. These friction wheels, by means of a compound lever, the long arm of which rests by the engineer, are pressed up against the rails, and the axle of the driving wheels being the fulcrum, the driving wheels are pressed down upon the rails and made to produce any requisite degree of adhesion. In this consist the chief features of the invention.

The friction wheels, when not in use, assume by their gravity a position about one inch below the rails, and pass freely along without rubbing or touching either the iron or the road. When brought up against the rails they partake of the revolving motion of the driving wheels above, and by means of springs accommodate themselves to any varying thickness in the iron. In addition to this, by means of a small steam cylinder, they are made to pass at pleasure from under the rails, and assume a position some inches above them, the engine differing then in no way from the common locomotive.

This facility of lifting them out of the way removes all objections which may be made as to crossing other roads or running on turnouts, and admits of their application on common roads, by merely relaying the roads on heavy inclines where additional adhesion may be required. The mechanical arrangement is extremely simple, and works, as far as we can judge, remarkably well.

The machinery on the road consists of an engine and a passenger car capable of seating sixty passengers. The engine has attached to it a small water-tank, and weighs about $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons; its driving wheels are 32 inches in diameter, cylinders 8 inches, with 16 inch stroke. The committee have examined the working of the engine, and have been repeatedly drawn over the road, and have witnessed experiments enough to convince them that, by means of Mr. French's invention, a far greater adhesion is readily produced than is due to the weight of the engine, and that the apparatus is entirely manageable and convenient. In simplicity, ease of application and effectiveness, this invention no doubt excels all the ingenious contrivances hitherto proposed for attaining similar ends. On a road on Mr. French's plan, any locomotive engine runs readily, and the common railway, to take advantage of his principle of adhesion, would have to be changed only on the inclines.

The committee have not had the necessary time or opportunities to ascertain exact results by careful experiments. They can only submit to the house what they saw. They have seen the engine, when attempting to ascend the grade without the friction gear, unable to do so, the wheels slipping without progressing, and immediately the friction gear was applied, the engine moved up the place. They have seen this repeatedly tried, the engine slipping whenever the friction gear was thrown off, and immediately progressing when applied; and this experiment has been repeated on almost every point of the plane. The power of the engine the committee have had no exact means of ascertainming, nor of obtaining the exact value of the mechanical adhesion, or the resistance consequent upon it. To do this would require several additional loaded cars and a series of careful experiments, made when the rails offered different degrees of adhesion, influenced by the weather. There has been drawn over the plane, at from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, at least one hundred passengers, the engine stopping and starting readily with this load, and the train being perfectly manageable. During our experiments we have had few persons present; and in order to give sufficient resistance to the car, to make the engine slip readily, we have applied the brake to the car until the engine could not pull it with its own adhesion. We have then applied the friction gear, and readily ascended the plane, slipping whenever the friction gear was removed, and progressing the moment it was applied. To form some estimate of the resistance occasioned by the brake after ascending the plane, we marked the point where it was applied, then disengaged it, and also the friction rollers, and suffered the train to run down by its own gravity; after it had obtained the velocity due to descending one hundred yards or so on the plane, we applied the brake to the point where it stood on going up, and it readily stopped the train. In going up the plane we attained a velocity of at least 12 miles per hour, which, we doubt not, could have been considerably increased.

At the close of this experiment we examined the friction rollers; they were well supplied with oil, and not at all heated that we could perceive. The resistance occasioned by the brake in this instance, was equal to at least two loaded cars; its exact quantity we know not how to estimate.

That by this simple contrivance as much adhesion as is required can be instantly obtained, we think is obvious; and it follows, therefore, that this experimental engine always works up to its steam capacity, and not to its weight, as with the common locomotive engine, and always has sufficient adhesion, however affected the rails may be by frosts or snow. The adhesion which is now produced by a hand lever, the inventor proposes in practice to do by steam.

The committee, believing that the ends proposed by this invention are not fully understood, beg leave to state that the object of the invention is not solely to work much heavier grades than have ever been attempted on railways, but that it is also to work ordinary lines at greatly diminished expenses—thereby increasing the net profits of railways, and, as a consequence, leading to a reduction of tolls, and greater facilities to the public at large.

That a great reduction in the cost of railways will follow from making them conform more nearly to the natural surface of the earth than is now usual, cannot be doubted. That it will lead to the construction of railways in places where, under the present system, they cannot now be made, is equally clear, and that this invention will not fully accomplish that object we cannot say, but on the contrary, as far as we can judge from what we have seen, the object is successfully obtained. The working of the grade of 200 feet to the mile before us, is, to all appearance, simple, easy and effective; and we have seen this small experimental engine drawing over it, at fair velocity, a sufficient number of passengers to make it profitable were it in constant use.

But the great feature of the invention appears to your committee to be, the reduction in the disproportion between the paying freight and the dead weight of machinery of the road which now exists; and that this invention accomplishes that object, we cannot doubt. Suppose an ordinary railway with a grade of 80 feet to the mile; under the present system, the engine which runs on this road must have power and adhesion sufficient to ascend that grade with a given load, although the remainder of the road could be easily worked with an engine one-half the weight. Here the unnecessary weight is carried where you do not want it, that you may have it only at the incline.

Your committee believe, from the best sources of information within their reach, that the weight of the engine may be greatly reduced without at all impairing its power; and by using one pair of driving wheels, as is done where mechanical adhesion is supplied, the engine is rendered more simple and cheap than by connecting several pair, as is now the case; and that the enormous expenses of working railways, averaging at least one-half of their gross receipts, is mainly due to the great weight of the machinery, evidenced by seeing the iron mashed and broken, and the road crushed by the superincumbent weight.

Your committee cannot overlook the greater security to railway travelling afforded by this invention. The form of the road admits of very great safe-guards, while the brakes now used, as well as another intended for practical use, give a perfect command over the train. The flat rail now used is, in the opinion of the inventor, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wider than necessary; and while he prefers this, he has also a heavy rail adapted to his road, which would dispense with the use of string pieces.

It is obvious then that, if experience on a large scale should realize the promise given by the limited *experiments* witnessed by the committee, a great saving will flow from this invention: *first,* in the construction of railways, where the graduation required to reduce the grades would be very expensive; *secondly,* in the equipment of roads, by the diminished cost of lighter engines; and finally, in the working of roads, by reducing the wear and tear, and by enabling an engine to work up to its full steam power on all grades and in all kinds of weather.

To accomplish these results would be a very great benefit to the community at large, who are interested in diminishing the expenses and consequently the cost of transportation on these works. Whoever may point out a mode of obtaining them will deserve to be regarded as a public benefactor. The committee think that Mr. French has offered sufficient evidence of his success to entitle him to the approbation of the general assembly, and to further encouragement in his efforts to introduce his very ingenious invention into general use. As a native citizen of Virginia, his success may well gratify our feelings of state pride, and claim for him our favorable consideration. He has already devoted several years of persevering exertion to the perfection of his invention, and now offers us as satisfactory proofs of its utility as the means placed at his command would enable him to present.

Death of Major Henry.—We regret to announce the death at New York of Major William S. Henry, of the United States army, at the early age of 34 years. Maj. Henry was one of the most gallant and accomplished officers of our army, and contributed in no small degree to shed lustre on our arms in the Mexican campaign. His letters from Mexico during the war, over the signature of "G. de L.," originally published in the New York Spirit of the Times, were universally read and admired.—*Albany Argus.*

History of the United States Senate.—The recent debate in this august body relative to its practice and method of proceeding has satisfied us that a condensed history of its acts from the foundation of the government would be interesting to our readers and useful to the country. At the beginning of our government under the constitution, in 1789, the leading statesmen of that day entertained very different opinions from those now current in relation to its functions and power. It was then regarded as a sort of privy council to the President, sitting with closed doors generally, and neither exercising nor arrogating any peculiar claims to public attention. The first men in the nation who became members of that body gradually faded from the observation of the people, and underwent the process which William Pitt, the "Great Commoner," so graphically described when he said he had "hid his head in a coronet." By almost insensible degrees this character of the Senate has changed, and now it is deemed the most conspicuous theatre on which ability and eloquence can be displayed. We will devote our earliest leisure time to the exposition of the means and influences that have brought about this extraordinary development of new characteristics and authority in the practical and theoretical agency of the federal Senate in public affairs. The inquiry is alike curious and important.—*Washington Union.*

A New System of Advertising.—We have frequently admired the ingenuity of business men in devising ways of spreading the quality of their wares before the public. Yesterday, however, we saw the capping of the climax. After the discourse was concluded in one of our fashionable churches, it was solemnly announced that Brother B. had lately received a large supply of hymn books, which he was prepared to sell a little lower than any one else in the city. Next Sabbath we expect to see the pulpit covered with a miscellaneous collection of placards and business advertisements, with a theatre bill or two, by way of increasing the effect.

This incident forcibly reminded us, at the time, of a back-woods incident of some years' standing, but never committed to type. One of the members of a numerous congregation, rather unpopular and fearful of the issue, though staunch in the faith, had been nominated for a small country office. The Parson happened to be his fast friend, and the result of their deliberations startled the audience of the next Sabbath in the following announcement: "Brother ——, being about to run for the office of County Treasurer, humbly solicits the prayers of the congregation."

Philadelphia Statesman.

A Beau Brummell among the Workingmen.—A correspondent of the *Sunday Courier* thus describes an eccentric individual at New Orleans:

"We have a man here by the name of Duncan, who has a most singular taste in regard to clothing and jewelry. He wears an immense white broad-brimmed hat, and a gold embroidered suit of clothes, that cost, in Paris, over $800. He has a gold watch-chain that would fasten an elephant; five or six pounds of rings dazzle on his fingers; his boots are encased in silver coats of mail, and he carries a cane bedizzened with massive chunks of silver.—There is an amiable bearing about the man that warrants me in considering his a most singular fancy, and not a charlatan love of notoriety. He is a cleanly, hard-working stevedore, and the jewelry on his person is valued at $8,000, which he wears only on a Sunday. There is no dirty misanthropy about him, so often mistaken for true democracy, but a desire to gratify this odd fancy with some propriety."

The exports of boots and shoes from Boston last week to Southern markets, were very large, and the total exports to all places since the first of January, show an increase of 8,721 cases over the corresponding period last year.

Tunnel through the Cumberland Mountains.—They had a spirited and interesting time in Tennessee on the 22d ultimo, in a celebration of the success of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company in tunnelling the Cumberland mountain. About seven hundred ladies and gentlemen participated, passed through the tunnel, heard speeches, ate a sumptuous dinner, drank spirited toasts, and danced the night. The tunnel is three thousand feet long, and one hundred and eighty-five feet from the top of the mountain.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

We visited Washington to witness the closing scenes of Congress, and the opportunity of observing the manner in which the Senators and Representatives came to a termination of their labors. In respect to the ordinary matters of legislation, no Congress has perhaps ever been more completely inefficient since the first establishment of the Government. The whole question occupied nearly the whole of the long session, and virtually nothing was done at the short session. The protracted and terrible deliberations of the short session, however, exhibited a state of things which, in one respect at least, was full of encouragement. Although the opposition party was predominant in each House, there was in fact no single important manifestation of want of confidence in the Administration of President Fillmore, save on the part of the miserable little faction of Atchison. The course of the President and his Cabinet had, on the contrary, been so patriotic, as absolutely to disarm all respectable opposition. The leaders of the Democratic party have never, in our recollection, acted with such liberality as during the late session, their free commendations of Mr. [illegible]. Some days ago, we collated the speeches of Gen. Cass, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Clemens, and other prominent Democratic Senators, testimonials of his [illegible] as no Executive within the last five years has been able to elicit from political adversaries. The majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the President's special Message upon the Boston riot, afford still more [illegible] the confidence which the Administration has inspired in the minds of [illegible] might be predisposed to censure. Judge Butler proclaims Mr. Fillmore "a mild and just President," and [illegible] lin, with the majority of the Committee, declares to the country that the purposes of the President to enforce the Fugitive law, in spite of every opposition, dispenses with the necessity for [illegible] tional legislation at the hands of Congress.

What has thus been frankly conceded to Mr. Fillmore's opponents is [illegible] known in Washington to be true. He has staked his administration upon the maintenance of the Compromise measures, and especially upon the enforcement of the Fugitive law. So far as his position may tend, the causes of the late failure in Boston, will be thoroughly sifted, and the offenders against the law made to suffer for their acts. Aided by the hearty co-operation of those citizens of Boston [illegible] to wipe away the stain which the late atrocious transaction has fixed upon the city, the precautions taken by the [illegible] tive will preclude the possibility of another escape. The sentiment of the people of the Union in Washington, [illegible] sponded to, we doubt not, by the President and his Cabinet, is that the laws must be only be executed, *but must be respected.*—*Boston.*—*Raleigh Times.*

Illinois.—Resolutions rescinding the Wilmot Proviso instructions, have passed both houses of the Illinois legislature—in the House by a vote of 71 to 11, and in the Senate by 22 to 2. [illegible] section, the votes "*without recording*" [illegible] same shall have been [illegible] with the provision [illegible] *regard to the votes* of the bank [illegible] ment, and only in [illegible] Take it all in all, [illegible] We know not who [illegible] suppose that [illegible] was Chairman of [illegible] rote it or reported [illegible] said that he is, [illegible] told one of the [illegible] Statute Laws of [illegible] ments to them. [illegible] scribed the law [illegible] presented; for [illegible] xchanges of notes [illegible] 4th. The fourth [illegible] o prohibit the Ba[illegible] otes under $3. [illegible] shall not go into [illegible] stockholders. Of [illegible] he stockholders [illegible] give up a privilege [illegible] public. And, be [illegible] sanctions, by legislation [illegible] the small notes, [illegible] object of the act [illegible] thority.

ACTS OF THE LAST SESSION.

[illegible] rail ourselves of space [illegible] ablish several acts [illegible] 1st. The act to incorporate [illegible] entre Plank Road [illegible] nowledged importance [illegible] y which it is intended [illegible] alated to open to access [illegible] ade of a large and [illegible] ow compelled by the [illegible] ver the region of the [illegible] tween us, to seek [illegible] merchant of this [illegible] st in the enterprize [illegible] es, canvassing for [illegible] ccess, knowing no [illegible] 2d. The act to amend [illegible] tteville and Western [illegible] veral particulars where [illegible] e wrong. [illegible] 3d. The act to repeal [illegible] ent of the notes of [illegible] old,—not their own [illegible] ey are fairly and [illegible] bank notes, for which [illegible] ponsible, and which [illegible] ound to receive in [illegible] e particular attention [illegible] ot only because of [illegible] pecimen of Legislation [illegible] which may have its [illegible] ame body, but [illegible] ake "a Philadelphia [illegible] ad some idea of [illegible] angled web of words [illegible] ated. But the worst [illegible] vill be content with [illegible] Are not the words [illegible] *of the principal bank* [illegible] he 12th, 13th, and [illegible] autological? Or [illegible] *r issued,*" instead [illegible] what rule of grammar [illegible] sert the word *to* [illegible] ion? How are we [illegible] he 1st section, the [illegible] otes "*without recording*" [illegible] same shall have been [illegible] with the provision [illegible] *regard to the votes* of the bank [illegible] ment, and only in [illegible] Take it all in all, [illegible] We know not who [illegible] suppose that [illegible] was Chairman of [illegible] rote it or reported [illegible] said that he is, [illegible] told one of the [illegible] Statute Laws of [illegible] ments to them. [illegible] scribed the law [illegible] presented; for [illegible] xchanges of notes [illegible] 4th. The fourth [illegible] o prohibit the Ba[illegible] otes under $3. [illegible] shall not go into [illegible] stockholders. Of [illegible] he stockholders [illegible] give up a privilege [illegible] public. And, be [illegible] sanctions, by legislation [illegible] the small notes, [illegible] object of the act [illegible] thority.

A Fugitive Slave Reclaimed.—On Saturday last, George W. Mason, of Fayette county, Ky., arrested a colored man, by the name of Mitchum, who, with his wife and children, resided about four miles from Vernon. Mr. Mason introduced [illegible] the satisfaction of Mr. Basnett, a Justice of the Peace, that Mitchum was a slave, and had fled from his service [illegible] years ago, when the Justice delivered the fugitive to his master, who left for [illegible] on Wednesday.—*Madison (Ia.)*

LYNN, Mass., March 4.

George Hood, Democrat, was elected Mayor yesterday by 400 majority. The majority last year was but 22. [illegible] has taken a decided stand against delivering up of fugitive slaves.

On the 15th ultimo the Senate of Missouri *unanimously* directed the Senators of the State to return the resolutions of the late *Nashville Convention* to the Secret

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

☞ Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

☞ Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Dorrins, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, Josh T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Jos. D. Nice.

From Europe.—A despatch from New York announces the arrival of the Asia on Friday last, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

Cotton had further advanced ⅛ to ¼d.

This is all we have of her news—the mail, by which we ought to have it all, being invariably at least a day behind time.

Madam Anna Bishop.—We have reason to expect that this distinguished Vocalist will give a Concert in this place during the next week. Her fame is so well established that she will command a full audience.

Acts of the last General Assembly.—We avail ourselves of space at command this week, to publish several acts passed at the late session.

1st. The act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company—a work of acknowledged importance to this town and the country which it is intended to penetrate. It is calculated to open to an outlet within the State, the trade of a large and productive section, which is now compelled by the difficulties of transportation over the region of barren sand which intervenes between us, to seek a market in South Carolina. A merchant of this town, who takes a deep interest in the enterprize, is now in the upper counties, canvassing for subscriptions, and bent upon success, knowing no such word as fail.

2d. The act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, in several particulars which experience had shown to be wrong.

3d. The act to require Banks to receive in payment of the notes of other Banks which they may hold,—not their own notes or specie, to which they are fairly and legally entitled,—but other Bank notes, for which they may be in no way responsible, and which they can never be legally bound to receive in payment. We would direct the particular attention of our readers to this law, not only because of its illegal purpose, but as a specimen of legislative *clearness* and *precision*, which may have its parallel in other acts of the same body, but scarcely any where else. It will take "a Philadelphia lawyer" to construe it. We had some idea of endeavoring to unravel the tangled web of words in which the act is obfuscated. But the work is beyond our capacity. We will be content with one or two specimens:—Are not the words "*whether made at the instance of the principal bank, its branches or agency*," in the 12th, 13th, and 14th lines of the 1st section, tautological? Or was it intended to say, "whether *issued*," instead of "whether *made*"? Under what rule of grammar did the author of the bill insert the word *to* in the 19th line of the 1st section? How are we to reconcile the provision of the 1st section, that payment may be made in notes "*without regard* to the place where the same shall have been issued or may be payable," with the provision of the 2d section positively enjoining *regard to be had* to the payment, first in notes of the bank or branch which demands payment, and only in other notes after those are exhausted?

Take it all in all, the act is a rare specimen.—We know not who has the honor of its paternity, but suppose that the Ex-Minister to Spain, who was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, either wrote it or reported it from that Committee. It is said that he is, or is to be, *appointed* by Gov. Reid one of the three Commissioners to revise the Statute Laws of the State, and to suggest amendments to them. The Legislature ought to have prescribed the *language* in which the laws are to be presented; for assuredly the act in relation to exchanges of notes cannot be called English.

4th. The fourth act we publish is the short one to prohibit the Bank of Fayetteville from issuing notes under $3. It contains a provision that it shall not go into effect until sanctioned by the stockholders. Of course nobody imagined that the stockholders would be such blockheads as to give up a privilege so useful to themselves and the public. And, being rejected by them, its passage sanctions, by legal implication, their right to issue the small notes, which right it was the professed object of the act to deny. So says high legal authority.

Don Carlos Valencia come to Life Again!—Our readers will remember that a few months ago an arrant impostor, who passed by that name, and under it had swindled benevolent people in Indiana, New York, Albany, Richmond, &c. &c. was detected and exposed in this town, and suffered to depart *without* the coat of tar and feathers which he so richly deserved. After his passing through Charleston we heard no more of him till a few days ago the following paragraph met our eyes in the National Intelligencer:—

"The Louisville Courier states that Captain Valencia, a nephew of General Valencia, of Mexico, bearer of despatches from the city of Mexico to the Mexican Legation at Washington, arrived in that city on the 2d instant. Captain V. was a passenger on the steamer Autocrat at the time of *her* sinking in the Mississippi, and lost all his papers and about $6,000 in money. He fell overboard and had to swim for his life, but had succeeded in throwing his valise containing the money on the Magnolia. When he reached the Magnolia his money had mysteriously disappeared."

What a happy thing for Don Carlos was the sinking of that boat! He will manage to live for months on the memory of these despatches and the precious $6,000 which he never had, and therefore could not have lost. His greatest loss by the accident, we suspect, was that the *turmeric*, with which he usually tanned his skin to give it a Mexican look, was probably washed off by the purer waters of the Mississippi.

A HORRID MURDER.—Several letters were received this morning by Col. Mac Rae, Postmaster of this town, giving the particulars of a shocking murder and robbery which were perpetrated in this vicinity on the night of the 3d inst. The particulars are in substance as follows: A negro trader, named Tillman Hunt, from Guilford county, had employed a worthless fellow named Pitt, from Edgecombe county, to travel with him and his negroes. He had a negro man, four girls or women, and a child, a horse and wagon, and horse and buggy. Coming from Virginia, they camped about a mile from this town on the night in question. After supper, the negro, according to his own confession, killed his master by two blows on the head with an axe, having been induced to do the act by Pitt. They immediately started off, reached a river about 7 miles, sewed up the body in the tent cloth, with stones, and threw it in the river, where it soon sunk. This was on the road to Elizabeth. From the description of the river and bridge, it is believed that it was at McNeill's Bridge over Rockfish, and steps are now being taken to make a thorough search for the body. Pitt then took the negroes back towards Virginia. At Rocky Mount he had from 6 to $10,000 of money, which excited suspicion, and about which he told contradictory stories; among others that Hunt had died suddenly in the woods, and had given him all his money, negroes, &c. He next ran away, leaving the negroes, who were taken into possession, and finally confessed the murder.

Pitt is about 21 years of age, is quite an ignorant man, with not sense enough to make his escape. This is all the description given of him in the letters. It is not stated when he left Rocky Mount, but it was previous to Friday last.

Destructive Freshet.—The great freshet mentioned in our last was far more extensive and injurious than we then knew of. From the Pee Dee to the Appomattox, the rivers and creeks were all swollen to an unusual extent, and mills, bridges, stock, forage, lumber, timber, and naval stores to an immense amount have been carried off.

In this county we hear of one individual who lost 700 bbls. of rosin, and others who lost timber lumber, fodder, &c. In Wake county, Powell's bridge over Neuse river was washed away. At Petersburg, Va. the damage was about $50,000. The lower floors of the houses on the river were filled with water. A bridge over the Roanoke, we learn, was washed off, but not, as we are happy to learn, the Rail Road Bridge at Gaston, as was reported. The Rail Road, for nearly a mile beyond Gaston, was washed away. Passengers have to walk over that part of the road. It is said that not a Bridge of any importance in Chatham county has escaped destruction. The following letter from a friend on Deep River will give some idea of the disaster on that stream:—

Moore County, March 9, 1851.

Dear Sir: Yesterday we had the most tremendous freshet I have ever seen in Deep River. I have been living on it for twenty one years and have never seen any thing to be compared to it. It has done a great deal of injury, carrying off fences, stock, lumber and timber, to an immense amount. Standing on Watson's Bridge I saw large portions of a mill going down, and soon after the larger rafts containing pieces of Pharr's Bridge, which is totally demolished. This was a very long bridge and covered. The low grounds are still under water. I do not apprehend any injury to the wheat, but the oat crop will be lost.

The following from the Ashborough Herald gives distressing particulars of damage on the upper waters of Deep River:—

"The heavy fall of rain during last week produced a freshet that has scarcely been equalled by any that has occurred within our memory. Several mill dams were broken in this section, and many fences on low grounds swept away. At Cedar Falls the stone pillar supporting the bridge was carried away, but the bridge itself is uninjured. Some two or three small houses floated from their foundations, but were not carried off. The Island Ford Manufacturing Company at Franklinsville, we understand, sustained heavy loss. The dam is broken and the machinery in the weaving room greatly injured.

"Since writing the above we learn that a considerable part of the dam at Columbia Cotton Mill was taken away, and damage done otherwise to some extent."

The Hillsborough Recorder says that all the bridges on Haw River below Trolinger's, and all on the Alamance, were carried away.

At Anson Superior Court, last week, Judge Manly presiding, Robert Morrison was tried for the murder of John D. Smith, and convicted of Manslaughter. For the State, Solicitor Strange and A. J. Dargan, Esq. For the prisoner, Hon. J. D. Toomer, Alex. Little, Thos. S. Ashe, and J. R. Hargrave, Esqs.

Wake Forest College.—E. G. Read, Esq. of Person county, has been selected to deliver the Address before the Literary Societies of this Institution in June next.

Irish Potatoes have been selling in this place at $2 a bushel, in Raleigh at $2 50 to $3, in Wilmington at $2 50, in Petersburg at $1 75. They are from the North, of course, it being too expensive to bring them down in wagons from Western North Carolina, where they are made in vast abundance, 500 bushels to the acre, and worth 15 to 25 cents a bushel. If we had rail roads or plank roads to the West we need no longer be indebted to the North for that or many other productions of agriculture for which the State every year spends about as much money as the interest on the cost of a rail road through the State.

The Wilmington Chronicle.—A. A. Brown Esq., Editor of the Chronicle, has sold his Printing office to Talcot Burr, Jr. Esq., and will discontinue the publication of that paper after the 30th April next, the close of the 12th volume. We regret to part with Mr. Brown, who has ever been a true Whig and a courteous gentleman. But we hope that he may find more pleasure and profit in some other vocation.

Mr. Burr designs to publish a *semi*-weekly paper, to be called the Wilmington Herald. Mr. Brown says of him,—

"Mr. Burr is well known in this community, and in many other parts of the State, as a ready and vigorous writer. The subscriber bespeaks for him and his undertaking the aid and countenance of the supporters of the Chronicle, and trusts that many persons additional to those will give to him a liberal encouragement."

Gen. John Gray Bynum, Senator in our State Legislature from Rutherford, has issued proposals for publishing a weekly paper at Rutherfordton, to be called "The People's Advocate, and Constitutional Reformer," the principal object of which will be to advocate the call of an unrestricted Convention for amending the State Constitution. The great abilities of Gen. Bynum will cause his paper to be sought after, and will give it great influence, in the cause which he has so much at heart.

Census of South Carolina.—The official statement shows an aggregate population of 668,457; viz: Free inhabitants 283,737, slaves 384,720. In 1840, entire population 594,439; viz: Free 266,505, Slaves 327,934. Increase, of free persons 17,232, of Slaves 56,786. Total increase 74,018, or not quite 12½ per cent.

The Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, late Representative in Congress from the Charleston District in South Carolina, has taken passage for California, where he proposes to engage in the practice of law.

Great Bank Robbery.—The messenger of the Norwich (Conn.) Banks, while waiting at the depot for the cars, on Thursday morning last, was knocked down, seaseless, and robbed of a carpet bag, containing $40,000 in bank notes. A reward of $5000 is offered, for the money and robbers.

A Dear Spot of Earth.—At a late sale of real estate in New York, a lot on the southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty streets, fronting 36 feet on Broadway and 160 feet on Liberty, was sold for the moderate price of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Horace Waldo was the purchaser.

A number of other lots in the neighborhood brought high prices. A. R. Eno & Co. bought six on Liberty street for $120,000 cash.

Texas.—Accounts have been received at the War Department of three encounters between detachments of Texan Mounted Rangers and Camanche and Lipan Indians, who have manifested their hostility by very bold incursions into the white settlements, with frequent robberies and murders.

The amount of gold dust shipped from California since the discovery of the mines in 1849, is stated at $68,587,591.

Oil from Rosin.—A beautiful oil is said to be made from rosin at a factory on Staten Island, N. Y. It is said to equal the best sperm oil, is clear as amber, free from offensive odor, and worth only two-thirds of the price of sperm oil. This, if true, is an important fact for this region of North Carolina.

260,208 bbls Turpentine, 26,516 bbls. Spirits, 37,051 bbls. Tar, and 7,683 tierces Rice, were inspected in Wilmington during the year ending March 1, 1851.

The Extra Session of the Senate was brought to a close on Thursday last, by the want of a quorum.

In secret session several Treaties were ratified, and many appointments confirmed.

In open session, a letter from Mr. Yulee, late Senator from Florida, was presented, in which he contests the election of Mr. Mallory, who was elected by the late Legislature for six years from the 4th inst. Mr. Yulee founds his claim on the fact that on the first ballot he received 29 votes, whilst 29 were cast blank, there being then no one in nomination but himself. It is scarcely possible that such a claim will be regarded.

New Hampshire Election.—There having been three candidates for Governor, a Whig, a Loco, and an abolitionist Loco, no one has a majority, and the Legislature will have to choose one of the three. In the Legislature, as far as heard from, 74 Whigs, 62 Locos, and 5 Abolitionists, are elected. It is believed, however, that the Locos have a majority. In Congress, two Locos and two Whig abolitionists are elected.

A great Counterfeiting Establishment.—A police officer of St. Louis, Missouri, lately discovered in Jefferson county, and took possession of, the counterfeiting bank bill printing press, engraving tools, &c. of John S. Moore, and over $200,000 in spurious paper. They were contained in two large boxes secreted under the floor of an outhouse on Moore's premises. The paper secured was of the following description:—Missouri 50's filled up, $25,000; Treasury notes ($500) partly filled up, $40,000; Treasury notes (100) partly filled up, $12,400. A large quantity of Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1's and 5's mutilated. A large amount of Manchester $3's; do. do. Georgetown (S. C.) $20's; do. do. South Carolina $100's and $500's; several Georgetown (S. C.) $1000's; Augusta (Ga.) $10's; Indiana State Bank $50's; Louisville (Ky.) $3's; Kentucky State Bank $5's and $50's; Lafayette (Cincinnati) $10's; North Carolina $50's; Merchant's and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan $8's; Ottawa (Montreal) $1's, $2's and $3's; large amount of Texas $100 and $500 scrip; Montreal (French) $5's; and numerous denominations of bills on the Farmers' Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.

Medical Graduates.—At the recent Commencement of the N. Y. University, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 116 young gentlemen, of whom *eleven* are from North Carolina, viz:

Messrs. H. M. Banks, J. B. Bryant, C. B. Coppedge, T. D. Haigh, T. W. Hutson, S. A. Long, A. K. McDonald, G. C. McGregor, H. A. McSwein, W. E. Pool, and H. M. Stanton.

There were 65 graduates at the recent Commencement of the S. C. University, of whom *four* were from North Carolina, viz:

Messrs. J. Culbreth, Robeson county; J. P. Drake, ditto; W. P. S. Jennings, Wadesboro'; and Alexander Turner, Moore.

At the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, 227 Students graduated, of whom the following are from North Carolina:—

Durant H. Albright, Wm. F. Berry, James M. Brannock, W. H. H. Connor, Columbus L. Cook, (M. D.) Walter S. Golding, W. M. Johnson, Jno. R. McCorkle, Wm. R. Sharpe, Geo. E. Spruill, Wm. R. Miller, Jas. C. Mullins, Wm. W. Scott, Robt. W. Thomas, Edward Warren, (M. D.) Walter R. Smith, (M. D.)

Prudent Counsels.—We recently published an admirable letter to the people of South Carolina, by Bishop Capers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We now give, below, one of like import from the Reverend Editor of the Southern Presbyterian Review, in that work for January, 1851:—

"But while we would make every effort which wisdom and patriotism would demand, to save the Constitution and the Union, we are free to confess, that when the issue is forced upon us of submitting to a government, hopelessly perverted from its ends, and aiming at the destruction of our own interests, it will be our duty, as it is our right, to provide for ourselves. The continual agitation of the slavery question must sooner or later bring matters to this issue. The Southern States will not abandon their institutions. This is certain as fate. Their patience is now almost exhausted, and unless their constitutional rights are respected, they will set up for themselves. This Union must fall, and they will lift up their hands to heaven and declare that they are clear of its blood. The guilt of the long train of untold evils that must follow the catastrophe, they will honestly believe rests not upon them. God grant that our country may be saved—that the North and the South may be brought to meet in harmony and peace, upon the common ground of our glorious Constitution—that a common ancestry, a common history, a common language, a common religion, may do their office in cementing them together, and binding them in the indissoluble bonds of truth, justice, and fraternal love.

"We have but a single word further to add, and that is a protest against the policy which our own beloved State seems intent upon pursuing. Single-handed secession, which is understood to be the aim of the measures now in progress, however it might be justified in a crisis in which the Federal Government had become openly pledged to the extinction of slavery, under the present circumstances of our country is recommended by not a single consideration that we are able to discover, of wisdom, patriotism or honor. No master-mind among those who are driving us to this issue, has yet arisen to throw a particle of light upon the thick darkness which shrouds the future, and covers the consequences of this tremendous step. They tell us *how* we may secede, but not one has told *us*, not one can tell *us*, where we shall next find ourselves. *No one has yet explained* to us how the institution of slavery will be more efficiently protected, by making us and our children aliens upon this broad continent, than it is by the flag of the Republic. Shall we be more exempt from Northern fanaticism, when every check is removed from its machinations and contrivances—from British interference, when we have nothing to lean on but our own arms? Will slavery be safer, when South Carolina can throw no shield but her own around the institution, than when the Constitution protects us? We confess that we cannot see how we shall gain in security from the prostration of the Union. A single State, like South Carolina, standing out alone, in the midst of a mighty nation, can only exist by sufferance.

"But it is said she will not be alone. The other States, identified with her in interests, will join with her in action. But what if the other Southern States should happen to believe that their interests are better promoted by the old Union, than by a new alliance with South Carolina? They must judge for themselves, and if they should happen to have a judgment of this sort, where shall we then be? Would it not be wise, at least, to have some better proof than our own conjectures that they will sustain us? They might leave us alone; and in that contingency, who can say that our condition would be enviable. We should then have a National government to maintain—an extensive Post office establishment to organize—an army—a navy—foreign ambassadors, and all the appendages of independent States, to keep up.—Has any one calculated our resources for these things? and does any man believe that our population would stick to us for ten years, after their passions had subsided, under the grinding system of taxation which it would be necessary to institute? Then, again, we must be fully prepared for war, which is a business less of arms than of expense. Touching the United States in so many points as we must necessarily do, however pacific the disposition of the Federal Government might be towards us, hostilities would inevitably arise from our diplomatic relations to the other States, and that speedily and suddenly. These are matters which ought to be well considered before we resolve upon so important a step as single-handed secession. The truth is, we can see nothing in the measure but defeat and disaster—insecurity to slavery—oppression to ourselves—ruin to the State. There are other aspects in which the question might be treated—but in every aspect of it we feel bound to express our solemn conviction that, neither before God nor man, can we justify ourselves for the fearful hazard of forfeiting all our blessings, and all our influence for good, by a hasty leap in the dark. We speak earnestly on the subject, because we feel strongly. There may be great boldness in the enterprise, but it should be remembered, as Lord Bacon has well expressed it, that boldness is blind, wherefore it is ill in counsel, but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to see dangers, in execution not to see them except they be very great. Certainly when we cannot see our way, we should go softly. From present appearances we think it likely that South Carolina will secede alone. We expect to bear our full proportion of the consequent evils. We are not only in the State, but of the State, and we have no thought but that of sharing her fortunes. If we were disposed, we are rather too heavily encumbered to flee from the storm. Others may be noisy for revolution, whose armor is light enough to admit of an easy transportation; who have come to us from abroad, and who can as easily depart. But for ourselves, we are linked to South Carolina, for weal or woe. As long as our voice can be heard, we shall endeavor to avert calamity—but if what we regard as rash counsels finally prevail, we have made up our mind, as God shall give us grace, to take what comes."

Important Invention.—A remarkable experiment was lately made at St. Louis, Missouri, with hempen rope, which had been rendered incombustible, by the application of chemical substances, made by the late Dr. J. H. Johnson, of New Orleans. A piece of prepared rope and a piece of wire rope were put into a blacksmith's fire. The heat was intense enough to weld the strands of the wire rope together, whilst the hemped rope was only slightly charred on the outside. Another test was made: the piece of rope and a small bar of iron were placed in the same fire, and the iron brought to a white heat, yet the cordage was but little if any more affected by the fire than in the previous experiment.

This is equally applicable to shrouding and to every species of vegetable fibre. Cordage and sails of ships, firemen's clothing, &c., may be made of this kind, whereby lives and property may often be saved.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: Allow me to trouble you with a few lines expressive of the gratification I experienced in visiting, on Saturday Evening last, the Green Houses of Major Charles Lutterloh. Much as I had heard in commendation of his taste and enterprise as a Florist, my expectations were more than realized by the display of his rare and beautiful collection of Shrubs and Plants. His assortment is more extensive and his supply more numerous than I had formed any conception of.

Ever since the time our good citizens were so badly hoaxed, or rather swindled, by *that Frenchman*, with his Whortleberry bushes and others equally domestic, I have felt rather chary of purchasing plants without an opportunity of seeing the flowers they produced. This objection is entirely done away with now,—for one has an opportunity of seeing the plants, buds and flowers in their various stages of advancement, and of purchasing the full-blown flower or the simple bulb, as the fancy may dictate.

Here are roses and violets, lilies, geraniums, beautiful tulips, Japan spiceas; azalias, juponicas, oranges, lemons, and very many others "too tedious to enumerate."

Apart from the advantage of encouraging a Botanical Garden *at home*, we are enabled to acquire practical information as to the mode of treatment and manner of rearing the various plants which may claim our attention. Major L. is very kind in this particular, and spares no pains to impart all necessary information as to culture, proper time for planting, transplanting, &c.

I trust he will meet with liberal encouragement. As it is a place of resort where many of our sex "most do congregate," I would advise all who have not done so (and they are few, I imagine,) to embrace an early opportunity of visiting his establishment. ANNA.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1851.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Mr. Editor:—During the last session of Congress, I had a considerable number of applications for land warrants forwarded to me, and as none of them as yet have been issued, I select this mode of informing the applicants, that in consequence of the heavy pressure of business, the Commissioner has informed me that he would be unable to issue any warrants on the applications made by me before 15th of April. When issued, they will be forwarded to my address, and I will then send to each applicant, or his attorney, his warrant. If any more of my friends desire to use my services for the purpose of procuring warrants, they will enclose their applications to me in this place.

WM. S. ASHE.

Wilmington, March 14th, 1851.

Massachusetts Senator.—The House of Representatives of Massachusetts yesterday had another trial, which resulted in another failure, to elect a United States Senator from that State. On this occasion, Mr. Sumner, who is supported by all the Free-Soilers and a large portion of the Democratic members, fell short of an election by seven votes. On the last trial he came within two votes of being elected. This falling off in the vote of the Coalition candidate strengthens the hope that he will fail altogether.—*Nat. Intel.*

We are authorized to state that the difficulty between Messrs. Clingman and Stanly, which occurred in the House of Representatives on Monday night of last week, was, through the intervention of mutual friends, honorably and satisfactorily settled before the adjournment of Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

Another Fugitive Slave Case at Philadelphia.—A negro woman and her child, claimed as the property of John Perdue, of Baltimore county, (Md.) were arrested at Columbia (Pa.) on Thursday of last week, and taken to Philadelphia for a hearing before United States Commissioner Ingraham. They ran away in 1849. A habeas corpus was taken out before Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, upon the hearing of which many witnesses on both sides were examined, presenting much contradictory testimony. The matter was eventually disposed of yesterday, when the Judge decided that the slaves should be remanded to their owner, and they peacefully left Philadelphia for their home in Maryland.

Another Fugitive Case—at Pittsburg.—Richard Gardner, a fugitive slave owned by Miss Byers, who was arrested at Bridgewater, Beaver county, (Pa.) had a hearing at Pittsburg yesterday, and was remanded to his owner. This was the first case of arrest of a fugitive in that neighborhood. There was no disturbance.

Boston, March 5.

The Fugitive Slave Law.—The townspeople of Hon. Daniel Webster held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions by yeas 126, nays 34—that they would not sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, and urged the fugitives to escape. The resolutions were ordered to be enrolled on the official records of the town.

Death of George McDuffie.—We regret to learn (says the Columbia *Telegraph* of yesterday,) by a despatch from a friend at Camden, that General George McDuffie expired at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, at the residence of Richard Singleton, Esq., in Sumter. The event at any time for years past, would not have been considered improbable from his condition of physical prostration and suffering, but coming now near the anniversary of Mr. Calhoun's death, it must excite sadness and regret. The name of George McDuffie is now enrolled in our list of the departed whose memories Carolina will ever cherish, and to this list a few years have made fearfully rapid additions.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Lincoln Republican says that Col. Andrew Motz, one of the proprietors of Laurel Hill Cotton Factory, in that vicinity, had been missing for a week, under circumstances which left no doubt that he had been murdered, or had fallen from a bridge in a dark and stormy night and been drowned. His hat and cloak have been found in the water below the bridge.

Bank of Washington.—We understand that about $80,000 have been already subscribed to the stock of the Bank of Washington. The amount required by the charter to set the Bank going is $50,000. So we shall soon have another Bank in operation here.—*Wash. (N. C.) Whig.*

The Jury in the case of General Henderson, tried at New Orleans for having been concerned in the Cuban invasion; having again disagreed, have been discharged, and the District Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case, and in the case of General Quitman, and all others concerned in the affair.

Wilmington Journal.

The Public Debt.—Mr. Dawson announced in Congress on Saturday, 1st March, that at the end of the present fiscal year the public debt of the U. States will be *one hundred millions of dollars.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 12th ult., by Jno. J. McLean, Esq., Mr. PETER McKELLAR, of Marion District, S. C., to Miss HARRIET N. McCORMAC, daughter of Mr. Arch'd D. McCormac.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, in Pittsborough, on the 2d instant, of Consumption, Mr. JOSEPH SMALL, Jr, aged 23 years.

In the wisdom of God, an only son and brother—a young man of intelligence, energy, and high promise—has been cut down by death, just as he was beginning to realise the fond hopes of an affectionate family and friends. An event so afflictive, would have been overwhelming, had it been sudden and unexpected; but the anxious fears of his friends had been aroused months previously to his death, by symptoms not to be mistaken, of that stealthy but fatal disease. The last year of his University course was often interrupted, and weeks devoted to the almost hopeless effort to arrest the disease in its incipient stages. But all has been unavailing. The messenger of death has executed his mission—all that was mortal has been laid in the grave to mingle with its kindred earth. But "we look for a new Heaven and a new Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."—There, we have the best reason to believe, the loved one that has left us will forever rejoice, made perfect in holiness and in happiness. For several years a member of the Methodist Church, his life during that period was all that is lovely and pure, and of good report. He rejoiced in the strengthening grace of Jesus Christ, by whom he was made conqueror over *many* enemies; and when the last enemy drew near, even death, his triumph was most joyous! The sting of death, *sin*, was taken away; he felt that it was far better to depart and be with Christ; his heart, his *words*, his countenance, felt and expressed the perfect peace of a soul that is stayed on God.—When he thirsted, and cold water was tendered him, he declined, saying, "no! this water satisfieth not; I will soon drink of the water of the river of life, which floweth out from the throne, and maketh glad the city of our God." While we sorrow, then, we cannot sorrow as those that have no hope. He whom we mourn is doubtless even now rejoicing before the throne of God and the Lamb. Oh, let us follow his example. To the friends and companions of his youth, his voice now speaketh from the grave: "What your hands find to do, do it with your might;" anticipate the coming of the son of man; "give all diligence that you may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless"—[*Communicated.*

At his father's residence, on Little Pedee, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 5th day of March, 1851, Mr. JAMES DOUGLASS, in his 26th year. His numerous relations deplore the premature death of one endeared to them by every trait of moral and religious character, that justified the undoubting expectation of usefulness to society and pride to his friends, had his life been spared. Unassuming among his associates, he was agreeable to all, and gained the ardent love and affections of his relatives, and the unwavering esteem of all who knew him. His death was occasioned by the fall of a tree on his leg.—[*Com.*

At Brooklyn, Long Island, on Thursday 13th inst., JOHN HINSDALE, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 6th inst., at his residence in Newton, (N. J.) ROBERT H. McCARTER, esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of that State, in the 58th year of his age. In his death his family and friends have met with an irreparable loss; and the community in which he lived are deprived of a citizen whose character, intelligence and counsel were pre-eminently valuable.

In Columbia, on Monday, the 10th inst., Mrs. MARGARET O'HANLON, in the 83d year of her age.

In Clemmonsville, on the 28th ultimo, Miss PHEBE DOUTHIT, aged 46 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for G W McDonald, G McNeill, Jones & Nicholson, E J Hale & Son, H Branson & Son, J H Hall, J H & J Martine, J Ewing, M N Leary, Cook & Johnson, W J McDiarmid, J R Gee, R Johnson, S W Tillinghast, D W Cameron, P P Johnson, J C Thomson, J S McCubbins, J McRae, Holt & Carrigan, C T Haigh & Son, N King, L Jernigan, G Deming, R Warren, Hall, Sackett & Co, A M Campbell, J D Eccles, W F Leak & Co, W McIntyre, H M Turner & Co, F J Swain, R M Orrell, F L Anders, W Hall, J B Brown, W G Broadfoot, A K Cromartie, J O Barefoot, J J McKay, W Atkinson, J G Sutton, C Hayne, B Freeman, Rowland & McKay, J W Wooten & Co.

March 12.—Steamer Henrietta, from Averasborough, with Diligence, H. Clay, and Ready Money in tow, all well freighted with Rosin, from D J McAlister, W J Clemmons & Co, F Cooley, S Godwin, J S Lane. *Passengers*—A A McKethan, D J McAlister, H M Sutter, J Dodd, H Erambert, J Mitchell, H Bruce, Mr Norwood, and Mr Nixon.

March 13.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for H & E J Lilly, I F Carr, B Rose & Son, Ray & Pearce, Rockfish Co, J Miller, Cedar Falls Man'g Co, M McKinnon, T A Norment, T S Lutterloh, T H Ramsey, M W McNair, E A Deshu, J & T Waddill, T Liles & Co, J W & R F Murphy, Cook & Johnson, J Erwin, N King, M McDugald, J Baker, J Robeson, A M McDugald, W T Melvin, J A Robeson, Hall, Sackett & Co, E W Willkings, Hall & Hall, P P Johnson.

March 14.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for D McNeill, J H & J Martine, S J Hinsdale, P P Johnson, W F Moore, Cook & Johnson, Brown, Frailey & Co, S T Hawley & Son, E L & J A Pemberton, A Johnson & Co, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, H A London & Co, Brown & Baker, J S McCubbins, N Sikes, Cross Creek Co, Jones & Barbee, H Branson & Son, C Benbow, R M Orrell, C D Nixon, A A Holt & Co, C T Haigh & Son, A McDonald, J C Wooten, S Smith, A K Cromartie, Mrs. John Owen, D Lewis, E J Hale & Son, G Deming, D J McAlister, and others.

March 13 and 15—Stm'rs Gov Graham and Chatham, with goods for merchants in this town, T C Pfohl, T F Brookshire, Weatherly & Dick, Jenkins & Roberts, A G Banks, Tyson & Person, Carr & Watson, Enniss, Shemwell & Co, Hunt & Wiggins, B L Durham, W M Davis & Co, J McFarland, Cedar Falls Co, Lassiter & Johnson, J & B G Worth, H M Goodwin, Holt, Murray & Co, Earnhardt & Moss, Williams, Haywood & Co, W J Plummer, J A McDonald, N M Griffin, Transom & Brother, H Welsh & Co. A H Welsh & Co, J F Chambers & Co, Jas McIver, N Griffin, F L Gorrell, Boger & Reese, Barnhardt, Rix & Co, J W Munroe, D L Munroe, Dr J T Cunningham, M D & W R Smith, R Gray, J & J M Worth, Boger & Maxwell, Toomer & Poe, A D McLean & Co, J R & J Sloan, J & F Garrett, Brower & Moffitt, King & Hege.

☞ **WANTED.—A good Carriage** Trimmer will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1851. 63tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	45	a 50	Lard,	9½	a 10
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Leather, sole,	20	a 23
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,		a 10	Molasses,	24	a 27
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	4½	a 5
Cotton,	10	a 10½	Oats,	50	a 60
Corn,	85	a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90	a
Coffee,	13	a 14	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	5¾	a 6¼	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40	a 50
Flaxseed,	a 1	40	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3½	a 4	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	7	a 10	Wheat,	1 00	a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	42	a 45
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	15	a 16
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

REMARKS.—Cotton has improved; sales at 10¼ to 10½. No other change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 10 cts. Corn 67 to 69 cts. Lard 10 to 11. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50 to 12 00, Wide 7 50, Scantling 6 00. Timber—Shipping $10 to $12, prime Mill 7 00 to 8 50, ordinary 5 50 to 6 50, inferior 3 50 to 4 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip $2, Hard 1 25 to 1 30, Tar 1 10. Spirits 28.

At New York, Cotton was firm at 11¼ for middling. 7000 bags Rio Coffee at 10¾ to 11¼.

At Charleston, Cotton has advanced ⅛. Middling Fair 10¼ to 10½. N. C. Corn 65 to 70.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,757,014 bales, against 1,599,206. Increase 157,808.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 7.—Brig Acorn from Savannah; Schr. Sarah C. Engle from Falmouth, Ja. 8.—Brig Orb from Charleston, Schr. Suffolk from Charleston. 9.—Br. Brig Sceptre from Bermuda. 10.—Schrs. Virginia Griffith from Charleston, Ustaloga from N. York, Sally Ann from Baltimore. 11.—Schr. E. S. Powell from New York. 12.—Schrs. Champion and B F. Reeves from Boston, Gazelle from Baltimore, Fidelia from Philadelphia. 13.—Brig Ella from New York.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

See the Proposals for Contracts for carrying the Mail in North Carolina, published in the Supplement accompanying this week's paper.

☞ Subscribers to the Observer will have an opportunity of paying their accounts at the ensuing Terms of the Superior Courts of Robeson and Bladen, to Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who will attend at those Courts for the purpose. Feb'y 20.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office F. and W. Plank Road Co., March 18, 1851.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road will be held in Fayetteville Hall, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 10th April next, at 12 o'clock M.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

☞ Salisbury Watchman and Ashborough Herald two weeks, and send accounts to President.

FIFTH INSTALMENT.

Office F. and W. Plank Road Co., March 18, 1851.

Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of Twenty-five per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the Office of the Company in the town of Fayetteville, on the 10th day of April next. By order of the Board.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

Salisbury Watchman and Ashborough Herald 2t.

J. E. BRYAN

Has removed to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fanc

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

This well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

To The PUBLIC

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W Jones Farming co., ditto.

Feb'y 16 1849 54tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay st.

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851. 58-3m

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the late Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, will be opened on Tuesday, the 25th day of February instant, at the following places, under the direction of the following persons. The Capital Stock provided by the Charter is $125,000, and the Company may be organized when $30,000 shall have been subscribed. Shares of $50 each. $1 on each Share to be paid at the time of subscribing. The subscriptions to be made on the understanding that the nearest and most practicable route is to be adopted to Centre, by or near Little's Mills.

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Henry Lilly, Edward J. Hale, James G. Cook, Aug. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover, Beverly Rose, and Thos. Waddill.

In the county of Richmond, under the direction of Isham A. Dumas, Thos. Little, Gen. Alfred Dockery, P. M. Powell, Walter L. Steele, R. S. McDonald, P. Stanback, and James D. Pemberton.

In the county of Montgomery, under the direction of James L. Gaines, Martin Rush, Samuel H. Christian, S. V. Simons, R. Bowdon, Gaston Deberry.

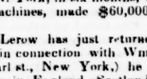
In the county of Stanly, under the direction of Wm. Wall, F. J. Kron, Wm. S. Pemberton, M. T. Waddill, Eben Hearne, Wm. Watkins.

In the county of Anson, under the direction of Stephen W. Cole, C. C. Watkins, Wm. G. Smith, David Carpenter.

HENRY LILLY.
E. J. HALE.
JAMES G. COOK.
AUG. W. STEEL.
H. L MYROVER.
BEVERLY ROSE.
THOS. WADDILL.

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.



THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2¼ by 3¼, for Plough Beams. Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.

March 3, 1851. 61tf

Spring Goods---1851.

H. BRANSON & SON are now receiving and offer for sale—

50 bags Coffee; 10 bbls. Granulated Sugar; 1 box Loaf Sugar; 20 bbls. Refined Sugar; 5 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 25 hhds. Molasses; 500 sacks Salt; 100 bags Table Salt; 2500 lbs. Cheese; 3 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 75 kegs Nails; Blister, German and Cast Steel; Breast, Trace and Log Chains; Long and short handle Fry Pans; Long and short handle Spades; Shovels and Manure Forks; Mineral Knob Locks and Latches; Stock and Pad Locks; Door and Window Latches and Fasteners; Coat and Cloak Hooks; 1000 lbs. Hooks and Hinges, assorted; Butt Hinges and Screws; Curry Combs; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Claw and Shoe Hammers; Hatchets, all sizes; Augurs and Chisels; 20 dozen Steel Hoes; all sizes; 16 dozen Turpentine, Timber and Chopping Axes. Also, the largest assortment of Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives that we ever offered.

A general assortment of Hollow-Ware; Blacksmith Tools, in sets; 2000 pairs Shoes, various kinds.

Yellow and variegated Soap, Harrison's Ink, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Starch, Ground Pepper and Ginger, Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Scythe and Grass Blades, Sole Leather, Glass and Putty, Painted Pails, Brooms, Manilla and Cotton Rope. Also, a general assortment of CROCKERY.

75 bbls. Superfine and Cross Flour, in store.

Expected by next Boat,

25 bbls. "Howard Street" Flour,
25 do pure "Genesee Family" ditto,

And a great many other goods too tedious to mention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-6w

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy, to a nine passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-tf

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Meeting at Finche's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC MEETING will take place at Finche's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the Construction of the "*Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road*" are invited to attend.

Fayetteville, March 3. 61

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

CANDY,

At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.

My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate. Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.

☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Goods shipped free of charge.

JOSEPH R. MANN,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Skippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Gross Cord Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 56-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, New York, have constantly on hand, the most extensive assortment of the best and latest Improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer, or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

GUANO.—We are in daily expectation of arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order, will do well to do so at the earliest moment.

A. B ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st.

Jan'y 15, 1851. 55-9wpd

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore st., near Light.

[12-ypd]

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

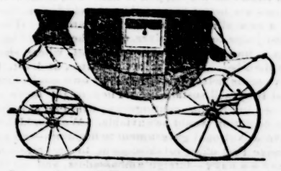
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan 1, 1850. 20-tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' Dress Goods

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN, } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55 y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-Y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street*, near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,

No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece* or *Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-41Spd

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIEL